

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.

The North Carolina Senator Addresses the Senate on Political Conditions in the State.

His Speech on Senator Butler's Motion to Refer Simmons' Credentials to Privileges and Election Committee—The Legislature Not Legally Elected—The Suppression of the Writ of Mandamus.

Mr. Pritchard said:

Mr. President: I ask the indulgence of the Senate for a short time in order that I may submit some remarks in regard to the motion of my colleague to refer the credentials of Hon. F. M. Simmons, Senator-elect from my State, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I had not intended to refer to political conditions in North Carolina during the present session of Congress, but since my colleague has seen fit to make the motion in question, I deem it proper that I should briefly review existing conditions in that State, as well as the incidents which led up to what the Democrats are pleased to term a revolution.

One would naturally suppose that the people of every State enjoy the benefits of a republican form of government, but I regret to state that such is not the case in the State which I have the honor in part to represent.

Article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States provides as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; or on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

The foregoing is plain and explicit and leaves no doubt as to the duty of Congress with respect to the matter. The language of the Constitution is mandatory, plain, and unequivocal, but for some cause or other there is a disposition on the part of many to acquiesce in that which, in my judgment, will sooner or later undermine the foundation of the Government of the United States.

In 1894 the Republicans and Populists combined their forces in opposition to the Democratic party and succeeded in carrying the State by a large majority, securing control of both branches of the general assembly. For years prior thereto the Democratic party had been in absolute control of all branches of the State government, and in possession of the election machinery in every county in the State.

The Republicans and Populists, in 1896, enacted an election law that was perfectly fair in its provisions, it being provided, among other things, that the chairman of the respective parties should have the right to select those who were to represent them on the election boards.

In 1896 the anti-Democratic forces again prevailed, electing all the State officers, consisting of Republicans and Populists, and in this connection I desire to say that we have never had our State affairs administered in a more satisfactory manner than they were under the administration of Governor Russell. The credit of the State was greatly improved during his administration, and not a dollar of the State's funds was unaccounted for when the government was turned over to the Democrats on the first of last month.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1898.

The Democrats in 1898, realizing that a great majority of the people of the State were opposed to their policy, and knowing full well that anything like a fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box would mean their complete defeat, deliberately organized a systematic campaign of intimidation and violence (resulting, in some instances, in bloodshed) which has never had a parallel in any section of the country. Not only were the negroes in eastern Carolina denied the right to vote, but thousands of white men in the middle and eastern sections of the State were so completely terrorized that they refrained from voting, while many of them, by coercion, were induced to vote the Democratic ticket.

The adoption of such unlawful methods resulted in giving the Democrats a good working majority of the legislature at that election; and among other things, they enacted an election law which was prepared with the sole view of enabling that party to overcome the large majority that was against them in the State. The legislature did not adjourn at the end of sixty days, as is provided by the Constitution, but took a recess until the month of June, 1900, and it was stated in many of the Democratic papers that a recess had been taken with a view of impeaching the governor and the judges of the superior court under certain contingencies; and this fact was from time to time referred to by many Democratic papers for the purpose, as I believe, of intimidating the governor to such an extent as to prevent him from taking such steps as were necessary to secure the proper enforcement of the law, and I am inclined to the opinion that the rumors were intended to excite the judges to such an extent as to prevent them from granting the remedies to which we are

entitled under the law, before the amendment, in relation to mandamus, which is hereinafter referred to as having been adopted by the legislature at its June session.

SUPPRESSION OF WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

Some time prior to the meeting of the legislature in June, a conference of Republicans, consisting of Hon. R. Z. Linney, Hon. W. P. Bynum, Hon. A. E. Holton, and myself, was held in the city of Greensboro, and it was decided, among other things, that although the new election law gave the registrars unlimited discretion as to what names should be placed upon the registration books, we could by mandamus compel them to place on the books the names of all parties who, under our constitution, were qualified electors, but, unfortunately, the result of our deliberations became known, and when the legislature convened in June, the following sections in regard to mandamus and injunction were enacted:

"Sec. 88. That upon any application being made, or any action or proceeding of any kind commenced or had, before any judge of any court in this State, for a mandamus or any order in the nature of a mandamus, injunction, restraining order, or order in the nature thereof, to compel, prevent, prohibit, or restrain the performance of any act in respect to his duties against any officer or officers provided for in this act, the matters stated in the affidavit, petition, or complaint, upon which such application is based or action or proceeding had, shall be taken and deemed to be denied, and no temporary or otherwise, until the facts have been submitted to and found by a jury at a regular term of the superior court of the county in which such officer resides. No such order shall be made or issued upon any case agreed, or upon facts found by a jury at a special term.

"Sec. 89. That when a jury has found the facts, and any judge shall issue a mandamus or order in the nature of a mandamus, injunction, or restraining order, or other order in the nature thereof, to compel, prevent, restrain, or prohibit the performance of any act in respect to his duties against any officer or officers provided for in this act, such officer or officers shall have the right to appeal from such order to the supreme court, upon giving bond in a sum not to exceed the sum of \$100, conditioned to pay to appellee all such costs and damages as may accrue by reason of such appeal. The said bond shall be received and approved by the clerk of the superior court. A deposit of money of the amount of the penal sum named in such bond shall be received by the clerk in lieu of such bond. And upon filing such bond or making such deposit, such order shall be vacated until affirmed by the supreme court, and until so affirmed the election officer shall proceed to perform the duties imposed by this act notwithstanding such order.

"Sec. 90. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and the law regulating elections as contained in this act shall be construed as above and not in connection with any existing provision of law for regulation of elections."

PURPOSE OF REGISTRATION.

This is the first instance, in so far as I am informed, wherein any political party has ever attempted to modify or abridge the writ of mandamus. With the exception of the writ of habeas corpus, mandamus is the most sacred writ that can be issued by the courts. It is intended to afford a remedy when it is sought to deprive the individual of his property or any of the rights guaranteed by the laws of the land, while the writ of habeas corpus is intended to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his liberty. These writs constitute the most speedy and effective remedies that are afforded to the citizen by the courts, and while I am not prepared to say that the legislature does not possess the power to modify the writ of mandamus in some particulars, at the same time I am quite sure that there can be no question that the adoption of the provision as a part of the registration act under which our election was held renders the election void, from the fact that its provisions render it possible to prevent the elector from exercising the right of suffrage, and while the authority to limit its application in general may not be questioned, at the same time any effort to apply its provisions as a registration act as contemplated in section 98, is clearly in violation of the State constitution, which fixes the qualifications of voters and guarantees the right to vote to all men who qualify themselves in accordance therewith.

Section 25, article 1, of the con

stitution of North Carolina, provides as follows:

"All courts shall be open, and every person having an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay."

It will be observed by reading the foregoing section that the bill of rights of the constitution of my State provides that all courts of the State shall be open at all times for the purpose of granting such remedy as are necessary to secure to the citizen substantial justice in all matters that affect his person, property, or reputation, and that such remedy shall be granted without delay.

A registration act to be valid must be a thing of regulation simply, and the regulation must be necessary and reasonable; it must be to secure and facilitate the right of suffrage and not impair, abridge, or destroy it; registration must be subordinate to suffrage and not its master and destroyer.

In *Palme's Law of election* (page 300) is the following:

"The question whether a legislative provision is or is not constitutional, its validity always turns upon the question whether it is or is not a reasonable and convenient regulation of the right to vote, or is, under pretense of regulation and abridgment, a subversion or restraint of that right."

Judge Cooley thus states the law at page 757 of his work on Constitutional Limitations:

"All regulations of the elective franchise, however, must be reasonable, uniform, and impartial; they must not have for their purpose directly or indirectly to deny or abridge the constitutional right of the citizen to vote or unnecessarily impede its exercise—if they do, they must be declared void."

In *Page vs. Allen* (58 Pa. Report, page 388), among other things, Mr. Freeman, in reporting this case in the American decisions, says in a note:

"The elaborate dissenting opinions of Justice Thompson and Sharswood clearly enforce the rule that registration laws should not be made so vexatious or so embarrassing as to impede or to discourage the attempt to register."

In the case of *Monroe vs. Collins* (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of *Kenner vs. Wells* (144 Mass., page 497) we find:

"Statutes that not impair the right to vote. Though they may regulate its exercise, every statute regulating it must be consistent with the constitutionally qualified voter's right to suffrage when he claims his right at an election—these statutes may require proof of the right consistent with the right itself, not to abridge or impair the right, but to require reasonable proof of the right."

Any legislation by which the exercise of his right is postponed, diminishing them, must be unconstitutional, unless it can be defended on the ground that it is reasonable and necessary in order that the right of the proposed voter may be ascertained and proven."

Brightly in his leading cases on Elections, says:

"The power to enact registration laws, so as to insure orderly exercise of the right of suffrage within the limits prescribed in *Cape vs. Foster* is now generally admitted; that is to say, they must be reasonable and uniform regulations, and not under the color of regulation subvert or injuriously restrain the right itself."

Among the numerous other cases bearing on this point are the following:

"*Dell vs. Kennedy*, 40 Wisconsin, 555.

"*Stearns vs. Connor*, 22 Neb., 285.

"*Morris vs. Powell* (Ind.), 29 American Law Register, 839, 125 Ind., 281.

"*White vs. Commissioners of Multnomah Co.*, 13 Oregon, 317.

"*Daggett vs. Hudson*, 43 Ohio, 548."

These decisions leave no doubt as to the restrictions that are placed upon the legislature when it undertakes to frame a registration act. After the legislature had adopted the sections which I have quoted with respect to mandamus, it was an easy matter for the Democrats to carry the State of North Carolina by any kind of a majority which they might desire to have counted and returned. The provisions contained therein rendered it absolutely impossible to secure an adjudication of the right of the citizen to vote until after the election had been held, which necessarily postponed and deferred his right to such a time as to render it impossible for him to exercise it as provided by the constitution of our State.

Section 15 of the election law reads as follows:

"That the registrar of each township, ward, or precinct shall be furnished with a registration book prepared as herebefore provided, and it shall be his duty between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset, on each day (Sunday excepted), for twenty days preceding the day for closing the registration books, as hereafter provided, to keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing within such township, ward, or precinct, and entitled to registration. That the

said books shall be closed for registration at sunset on the second Saturday before each election. That on each Saturday during the period of registration, the registrar shall attend with his registration books at the polling place of his precinct or ward for the registration of voters."

It will be observed that the foregoing provision for registration is limited to twenty days, and if the citizen should be denied registration (as thousands were in North Carolina at the last election) and should make application to the resident or presiding judge for a mandamus he would be confronted with section 88, which provides that no writ shall issue until the matter has been passed upon by a jury at the next regular term of the superior court, which, in nine cases out of ten, would convene after the twenty days had expired and after the election had been held, to say nothing about the other vexatious and unnecessary requirements that are to be found in section 89, placed there with the sole view of hindering and delaying the citizen in the exercise of a right which is guaranteed him by the constitution of the State.

It is further provided by section 88 that the court shall not issue a mandamus at a special term, thereby precluding the possibility of the citizen having his right determined in the event that the governor should decide to call a special term for that purpose. This affords us another evidence of the fact that it was the intention of the legislature to place such restrictions in the statute as to render the citizen powerless to obtain relief from any quarter.

It is also provided in the same section that—

"The matters stated in the affidavit, petition, or complaint, upon which such application is based or action or proceeding had, shall be taken and deemed to be denied"—thus permitting the election official to commit all manner of outrageous offenses, without being required to answer under oath any allegations made with respect to his official conduct.

In divorce proceedings, in many States, it is provided that the allegations in the complaint of either party are to be taken and deemed to be denied, but this provision is intended to prevent the commission of a fraud upon the rights of either party and are placed there owing to the confidence relations that exist between husband and wife. In the present instance, the provision to which I have alluded, was placed in the law in order to enable the unscrupulous election official to commit a fraud and as an assurance to him that the law would guarantee a concealment.

However, there are other provisions in the act which, in my judgment, are sufficient in themselves to render the act in question unconstitutional.

Section 28 provides that each ballot box shall be labeled in plain Roman letters designating the officers to be voted for. Section 23, among other things, provides that each elector shall approach the polls from one direction through such passage; and after his ballot is deposited in the box, with as little delay as possible, shall depart from the passage leading from the polls. It is also provided that only one voter shall enter the passage at a time, and no one is permitted to speak or make signs to him, but there is no provision that the judges shall place the ballot in the proper box in the event the voter should be unable to read and write.

These provisions are in the nature of an educational qualification, and are in violation of the State constitution, in that they undertake to add an additional qualification to those prescribed by the constitution of the State.

In discussing this subject Mr. Narr, on suffrage, page 156, says:

"The obvious conclusion is that the legislature can not add anything to the qualifications other than those prescribed by the organic law of the State."

The provision in question is a needless and vexatious requirement, which necessarily results in impeding the elector in the exercise of his right to vote.

There are many equally objectionable features to be found in our election law, but I am sure that these sections are of such a character as to remove all doubt as to the unconstitutionality of the registration act under which our election was held, and this brings us face to face with a serious proposition, one that has never been passed upon by this body. It is to whether we shall accept the credentials of one who claims the right to a seat in this body by virtue of having been elected by a legislature whose members were elected under an election law that violates the principles enunciated in the cases from which I have just quoted. In other words, does it not appear from an inspection of these provisions that the registration act is unconstitutional, and if such be the case, would it not necessarily follow that any election held under a registration act containing such provisions is void? If I am correct as to this proposition, the members of the present legislature of my State were not legally elected, and therefore do not possess the constitutional authority to elect a Senator to represent that State in this body. It is clear to my mind that the framers of the Constitution of the United States meant exactly what they said when they provided that it was the duty of the United States

to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and this is the first time in the history of the Government wherein a case has been presented to this body for its consideration which involved the question as to whether or not one of the States of this Union possesses a republican form of government.

I am aware of the fact that in the Turpie case this body held that the State legislature is the judge of the election, qualifications, and return of its own members; but while that is true, in so far as the action of the legislature with respect to the qualifications and election of its members is concerned, at the same time I do not understand that the Senate in that case decided that under no conditions would this body have jurisdiction to inquire into the methods and the laws under which a State legislature was elected. I call attention to the closing sentence of the report made in the Turpie case, which is as follows:

"The majority of the committee do not mean to be understood as now committing ourselves to an opinion upon the question whether the Senate can not refuse to seat a claimant who owes his election to a legislative body which is itself the result of fraud or crime—which has overcome the true will of the people—even if it have possessed itself of legislative authority; and of the technical evidence of a rightful character, or whether the judgments of such a body as to the title to seats of its individual members are entitled to any respect whatever. If that question should hereafter unhappily arise, it will be dealt with on its own merits."

LEGISLATURE ELECTED BY FRAUD.

Here is an intimation by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), who made the report for the committee, that this body would have jurisdiction to institute inquiry as to whether or not a State legislature had been elected by fraudulent or unfair methods. It would be difficult to present to this body evidence to the effect that the Democrats secured representatives from a majority of the counties in that State by intimidation; but when we remember the many outrages that were perpetrated in central and eastern Carolina at the last election, there can be no question as to the fact that the will of the majority of the people of that State was not expressed at the ballot box.

While I am not prepared to offer a remedy, at the same time I deem it my duty, as one of the Senators from that State, to give the Senate such information as I may possess with respect to the unlawful and unwarranted methods that have been resorted to by the Democratic party in order to obtain control of our affairs. However, these are matters which properly belong to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and to that committee, composed as it is of some of the ablest lawyers in this body, I commend this question for its intelligent solution.

The present legislature has instituted impeachment proceedings against Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglas, of the supreme court, both of whom are Republicans, but inasmuch as the matter is now pending before the Senate as a court of impeachment I deem it improper that I should enter into a discussion of the merits of the case, further than to say that the judges are gentlemen of high character and standing, being lawyers of acknowledged ability.

I am informed that certain parties in the city of Raleigh are circulating a rumor to the effect that there exists an understanding between the judges and the leaders of the Republican party in the State, to the effect that the question of the validity of the amendments recently adopted to the constitution of the State, if brought before the court, to declare them unconstitutional and void; and that it is therefore necessary to remove the impeached judges to prevent the undoing of the work of the Democratic party in securing the adoption of the amendments.

In this connection I desire to state that there is not the slightest foundation for any such statement; that it is absolutely false, and a cruel wrong and injustice to these judges, to the Republican leaders of the State, as well as myself. The subject has not been mentioned either directly or indirectly, to me by any member of the supreme court, and I am of the opinion that there is not a lawyer of any reputation in the State who would be guilty of such unprofessional conduct. I have not had the slightest intimation as to what would be the decision of the judges in relation to this question in the event that they should be called upon to hear the question upon review. It is highly probable that any proceedings which may be instituted for the purpose of testing the validity of the amendments will be begun in the United States court, inasmuch as there is a Federal question involved, and which will preclude the possibility of the State court being called upon to deal with the questions involved.

The Democratic party of North Carolina, in its mad rush for office and power, has ignored all rules of decency in its treatment of public affairs and public officials. It was contended by them that what they did in 1898 was a revolution, and I am inclined to believe that such was the case, because many of the acts of the present legislature are revolutionary in the extreme. That body, in its treatment of many public questions, has shown the most unscrupulous disregard for the rights of its constituents. The noble people of America are weary of the fluctuating policy which has directed the public councils. They have seen with regret and with indignation that sudden changes and legislative interference in cases affecting personal rights become jobs in the hands of enterprising and influential speculators, and snares to the more industrious and less informed part of the community. They have seen, too, that one legislative interference is but the link of a long chain of repetition, every subsequent interference being naturally produced by the effects of the preceding."

Mr. Speaker, I was struck with a degree of admiration, the other day when the gentleman from New Hanover said that he wanted peace, and wanted the State to settle back to her former condition. I can say amen to such statement. I wish we could stop political wrangling, and engage in the performance of our duties here upon this floor as members representing the various counties in North Carolina. I am tired of political discussions being dragged into our deliberations. Our constituency did not send us here for that purpose. My people do not want these judges impeached, neither do I believe that it is the wish of the people of North Carolina. The bar of the State, as I understand it, outside of this body, is almost a unit against the impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I desire now, by your permission, to read from the case of *Garner vs. Worth*, 122 N. C., page 260-3-7. This was a civil action by the plaintiff vs. Superior Court Clerk of Carteret county, to obtain a mandamus directing the State Treasurer to pay certain claims against the State, heard before Robinson, Judge, at October term, 1897, of Wake Superior Court. I notice, Mr. Speaker, that a Mr. Allen represented the plaintiff in this action. I don't know whether or not it is the same Mr. Allen who is here advocating the impeachment of these judges for issuing a similar writ. If this is the same Mr. Allen, it does seem that he is a little bit inconsistent in his course in this impeachment proceeding; others can think and do as they wish, but as for me, I desire to say that consistency of character is a most noble trait, and no embellishment can adorn human character like it, and be placed on a parity with this most excellent virtue.

Mr. Justice Clark, who wrote a dissenting opinion in the case of *White vs. Auditor*, 126 N. C., page 570, and who became very much exercised because he was not permitted to write another in a case not before the court, at the time he asked to be allowed to write such opinion, in delivering the opinion in this case, said: "The courts cannot direct the State Treasurer to pay a claim against the State, however just and unquestioned, when there is no legislative appropriation to pay the same; and when there is such an appropriation the executive power is applied, not to compel the payment of the State liability but to compel a public servant to discharge his duty by obedience to a legislative enactment." Now Mr. Speaker, you will see that Mr. Justice Clark holds in this case just what was decided in the case of *White vs. Auditor*, 126 N. C., that unless there was an appropriation made by the Legislature to meet the demand, no writ of mandamus could be invoked to force its collection. Again Mr. Justice Clark said in rendering same opinion: (*Garner vs. Worth*.) "Indeed, the Auditor's warrant would be no protection to the public Treasurer unless there was that 'appropriation' to pay it, which is required, Constitution, Article 14, Section 3; Bank vs. Worth, 117 N. C., 146. It is only when the legislative department has appropriated a certain fund to the payment of a liability incurred or to be incurred and the Auditor or Treasurer refuses to obey the legislative mandate, that the Court can issue its mandamus to compel him to do so. This raises the sole question in this case. Has the General Assembly made any appropriation to pay this claim?" And so I say, Mr. Speaker, in this case (*White vs. Auditor*) has the State, through its General Assembly made any appropriation for the payment of Mr. White's salary?

This, I take it, is not controverted, except in so far as the act of 1899 undertakes to repeal the act of 1897, making this appropriation. And as it has been held in all the decisions along that line in North Carolina, that an act which purports to repeal another act, by a recital in the act, that a former statute was repealed or superseded by subsequent acts, is not conclusive to such repeal or supersession. Whether a statute was so repealed is a judicial, and not a legislative question." I do not see how these judges can be impeached for exercising their judicial functions in constraining the acts of 1899, as amendatory to the act of 1897, and issuing a writ of mandamus to enforce the collection of a salary provided for under the provisions of these acts. Again, Mr. Justice Clark said, in rendering the opinion in the case of *Garner vs. Worth*: "Even when a claim is an expense to the State government or other subject of appropriation, as an expense of a charitable or penal institution, for instance, the court can only issue a mandamus when the amount is admitted or ascertained or stated by the statute as a salary, or other sum certain, i. e. when the act to be done is merely ministerial."

(Continued on Second Page.)

MR. EGGS ON THE IMPEACHMENT.

His Speech Was Full of Legal Argument That Could Not Be Refuted—The Protest Against Impeachment Was Introduced by Mr. Rhyke.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, if an office is property, and I am sure there is no member here on this floor that will deny this proposition, it follows as a natural sequence that the incidents or emoluments of an office are no less private property, "as much" as was said in *Hoke vs. Henderson*, "as the land which one tills, or the horse he rides, or the debt which is owing to him." The emoluments of a public office being then private property, it would seem to follow logically that the term for which White was appointed, to wit, four years, not having expired at the time of the enactment of chapters 18, 19 and 21 of the acts of 1899, he could not be ousted except for cause, that is to say, for the commission of some malfeasance in office, or unless he had failed and refused to perform the duties of his office, or unless the office itself had been abolished, none of which can be claimed in White's case.

In the case of *Wood vs. Bellamy*, 120 N. C., page 218, the court said, (*Montgomery speaking*): "As long as the office is continued, the term of office, it does seem in reason and justice, ought to be private property of the holder; and to take it from him and give it to another by legislation is in effect and reality a judicial act, and the sentence is pronounced without trial and without a hearing." Now, Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that the act of 1899, chapter 18, 19 and 21, can have no other effect, in the case of White, it is clearly decided in *Hoke vs. Henderson* and approved in *Butler vs. Gates*, 77 N. C., 283, "that as long as the office is in existence, the term likened to a grant for which the holder has been elected or appointed cannot be lessened to the prejudice of the grantee." In the case of *Cotton vs. Ellis*, 52 N. C., 545, it appeared that the office of Adjutant General had not been abolished, but that the duties of the office had been transferred to another before the plaintiff's term had expired, and Chief Justice Pearson, delivering the opinion of the court, said: "The legal effect of the (first) appointment was to give the office to the applicant (in mandamus) and he became entitled to it as a 'vested right' for the term of three years, from which he could only be removed in the manner prescribed by law and of which the legislature had no power to deprive him. This is settled in *Hoke vs. Henderson*, 15 N. C., 1."

Mr. Speaker, there is no way to get away from the doctrine as enunciated in *Hoke vs. Henderson*, it is the very foundation upon which our judicial decisions rest, in cases like *White vs. Auditor*, for soundness, truth and justice. In *King vs. Hunter*, 65 N. C., 603, Judge Reade, who delivered the opinion of the court, said: "Nothing is better settled than that an office is property. The incumbent has the same right to it that he has to any other property. There is a contract between him and the State that he will discharge the duties of the office—and he is pledged by his bond and his oath; and that he shall have the emoluments, and the State is pledged by its honor. When the contract is struck it is as complete and binding as a contract between individuals, and it cannot be abrogated or impaired except by the consent of both parties."

In the case of *Wood vs. Bellamy*, 120 N. C., 219, *Montgomery speaking* for the court, said: "So that, whatever the law may be in other States, it is settled beyond question in North Carolina that a public office is property, is a vested right, exists by contract between the State and the holder, and that as long as the office is continued the holder cannot be deprived of his term against his consent, unless he has committed some act which works a forfeiture. We have no desire to disturb the decisions of our court on this subject. They are founded on the principles of justice and of safe public policy." And yet, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, this legislature is seeking to impeach these judges because they sought in the case of *White vs. Auditor* to not disturb the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Now if it is true that an office exists by contract, then I ask in all candor and sincerity if the legislature, in trying to abolish it, is not infringing upon the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Article 1, Section 10. Daniel Webster said, in a speech delivered in the United States Supreme Court, March 10, 1818, in the case of *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*, Webster's Great Speeches, Vol. 10, page 3860. "Bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts, are contrary to the first principles of the social compact and to every principle of sound legislation. The two former are expressly prohibited by the declarations prefixed to some of the State constitutions and all of them are prohibited by the spirit and scope of these fundamental characters. Our own experience has taught us, nevertheless, that additional fences against these dangers ought not to be omitted. Very properly, therefore, have the convention added this constitutional bulwark in favor of personal security and private rights; and I am much deceived if they have not in so doing as faithfully consulted the genuine sentiments as the undoubted inter-

ests of their constituents. The noble people of America are weary of the fluctuating policy which has directed the public councils. They have seen with regret and with indignation that sudden changes and legislative interference in cases affecting personal rights become jobs in the hands of enterprising and influential speculators, and snares to the more industrious and less informed part of the community. They have seen, too, that one legislative interference is but the link of a long chain of repetition, every subsequent interference being naturally produced by the effects of the preceding."

Mr. Speaker, I was struck with a degree of admiration, the other day when the gentleman from New Hanover said that he wanted peace, and wanted the State to settle back to her former condition. I can say amen to such statement. I wish we could stop political wrangling, and engage in the performance of our duties here upon this floor as members representing the various counties in North Carolina. I am tired of political discussions being dragged into our deliberations. Our constituency did not send us here for that purpose. My people do not want these judges impeached, neither do I believe that it is the wish of the people of North Carolina. The bar of the State, as I understand it, outside of this body, is almost a unit against the impeachment proceedings.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I desire now, by your permission, to read from the case of *Garner vs. Worth*, 122 N. C., page 260-3-7. This was a civil action by the plaintiff vs. Superior Court Clerk of Carteret county, to obtain a mandamus directing the State Treasurer to pay certain claims against the State, heard before Robinson, Judge, at October term, 1897, of Wake Superior Court. I notice, Mr. Speaker, that a Mr. Allen represented the plaintiff in this action. I don't know whether or not it is the same Mr. Allen who is here advocating the impeachment of these judges for issuing a similar writ. If this is the same Mr. Allen, it does seem that he is a little bit inconsistent in his course in this impeachment proceeding; others can think and do as they wish, but as for me, I desire to say that consistency of character is a most noble trait, and no embellishment can adorn human character like it, and be placed on a parity with this most excellent virtue.

Mr. Justice Clark, who wrote a dissenting opinion in the case of *White vs. Auditor*, 126 N. C., page 570, and who became very much exercised because he was not permitted to write another in a case not before the court, at the time he asked to be allowed to write such opinion, in delivering the opinion in this case, said: "The courts cannot direct the State Treasurer to pay a claim against the State, however just and unquestioned, when there is no legislative appropriation to pay the same; and when there is such an appropriation the executive power is applied, not to compel the payment of the State liability but to compel a public servant to discharge his duty by obedience to a legislative enactment." Now Mr. Speaker, you will see that Mr. Justice Clark holds in this case just what was decided in the case of *White vs. Auditor*, 126 N. C., that unless there was an appropriation made by the Legislature to meet the demand, no writ of mandamus could be invoked to force its collection. Again Mr. Justice Clark said in rendering same opinion: (*Garner vs. Worth*.) "Indeed, the Auditor's warrant would be no protection to the public Treasurer unless there was that 'appropriation' to pay it, which is required, Constitution, Article 14, Section 3; Bank vs. Worth, 117 N. C., 146. It is only when the legislative department has appropriated a certain fund to the payment of a liability incurred or to be incurred and the Auditor or Treasurer refuses to obey the legislative mandate, that the Court can issue its mandamus to compel him to do so. This raises the sole question in this case. Has the General Assembly made any appropriation to pay this claim?" And so I say, Mr. Speaker, in this case (*White vs. Auditor*) has the State, through its General Assembly made any appropriation for the payment of Mr. White's salary?

This, I take it, is not controverted, except in so far as the act of 1899 undertakes to repeal the act of 1897, making this appropriation. And as it has been held in all the decisions along that line in North Carolina, that an act which purports to repeal another act, by a recital in the act, that a former statute was repealed or superseded by subsequent acts, is not conclusive to such repeal or supersession. Whether a statute was so repealed is a judicial, and not a legislative question." I do not see how these judges can be impeached for exercising their judicial functions in constraining the acts of 1899, as amendatory to the act of 1897, and issuing a writ of mandamus to enforce the collection of a salary provided for under the provisions of these acts. Again, Mr. Justice Clark said, in rendering the opinion in the case of *Garner vs. Worth*: "Even when a claim is an expense to the State government or other subject of appropriation, as an expense of a charitable or penal institution, for instance, the court can only issue a mandamus when the amount is admitted or ascertained or stated by the statute as a salary, or other sum certain, i. e. when the act to be done is merely ministerial."

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, \$1.00
Six Months, .60
Three Months, .35

MORE PARTISANSHIP.

The machine legislators never lose an opportunity to give an exhibition of their extreme partisanship.

It would seem that common decency would have deterred them from making selections of their own partisans to serve in the capacity as trustees of the State University, but, shameful to relate, they ignored their political opponents in choosing men to serve as trustees of the State's greatest institution of learning.

This exhibition of narrowness and pettiness should receive proper condemnation in every quarter of the State.

The State University is conducted on non-partisan lines. It is liberally patronized by Democrats, Populists and Republicans, but suppose the Populists and Republicans were to take offense at the smallness and narrow-mindedness of the legislature and make a fight against the institution which would be the result. It would certainly greatly impair the usefulness of the University. But we would not believe that any Populist or Republican would wage any war on this great institution, which is the pride of the State.

They have too much State pride, too much love for the University, and are too desirous of seeing it prosper and extend the scope of its usefulness to attempt any anything that would weaken it. But the machineites in the legislature have chosen Democrats as successors to Hon. James E. Boyd, Hon. Spencer Blackburn, Hon. Jas. B. Schulken, and Hon. E. A. White, who died last year.

They evidently think that the University should only be conducted by Democrats, but the great mass of the people of the State do not entertain such a view, and when the proper opportunity is presented they will rebuke the action of the ballot-stealing machine at the polls.

The great people of the State believe that the educational institutions should be kept absolutely free from partisan politics. They are now quite familiar with the revolutionary conduct of the legislature.

The conservative business people and farmers can see that their interests are not safe in the hands of such legislators, who are endeavoring to establish the doctrine that the legislature is the absolute, supreme power in the State, and that the highest court has no right to declare any of its acts unconstitutional.

The action last week in appointing Democrats to fill the positions of Republicans as trustees of the University shows to what extent they will be partisan.

It is time for all conservative law-abiding citizens to come together to save the State and her great institutions from the deep degradation and humiliation that are now being heaped upon them.

Life, liberty and property are not safe if such men shall control the affairs of the State.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.

Elsewhere we publish the speech of Senator Pritchard, on the conduct of the ballot stuffing machine in the August election, delivered last Friday in the Senate of the United States.

It is well that the country should know of the conditions that exist in North Carolina, and Senator Pritchard very ably shows up the outrageous methods that were adopted to carry the election.

He discusses at length the most infamous provisions of the election law, and also the denial of the writ of mandamus which is one of the most ancient and sacred of all writs whereby wrongs are redressed. The Revolutionists, at their June session, passed a special act absolutely denying any remedy whatever to a voter whose constitutional right to vote, was about to be denied. They closed the doors of courts of justice in the most outrageous and high handed manner.

This speech will be read with great interest not only in North Carolina, but throughout the whole country.

It shows up in good form the infamous methods to which a party machine can stoop to accomplish party ends.

And it emphasizes the fact that the best citizens must find a common ground on which to align themselves in order to save the good name of the State.

White Caps Hang Negro.

Burroughs, Ga., March 1.—Last night John Moody, colored, was shot and hanged until he was dead by white caps in the country near here. At the same time another negro, whose name cannot be learned, was beaten severely with buggy traces and sticks. He may die. So far as can be learned, the trouble arose from the fact that the negroes had run away from cotton tract labor after having got into debt.

THE OBSERVER'S ESTIMATE OF FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

Replying to the attacks made upon it by Francis D. Winston and other Democrats in the Legislature, the Charlotte Observer, in its issue of February 11th, says editorially:

It was Mr. Winston, of B. & O., the reader will recall, who first arose to this question of personal privilege. Mr. Winston now calls himself a Democrat and was elected to this Legislature as such. Yet it was not so many years ago that he was in the bosom of the Republican party. During that time he was a candidate for judge and wrote a letter to George H. White, the negro solicitor of that district, now a member of Congress, telling him of the pleasure it would give him to ride the circuit with him. It was said about him, too, that on a certain occasion he was seen arm in arm with two negroes on the streets of Tarboro, and if he denies this we will produce a witness whom he cannot impeach. This is one of the gentlemen who arraigns The Observer at the bar of public opinion for an expression neither personal nor insulting.

Another is Mr. Watts, of Irredell. This gentleman has been barking at The Observer for years through a country paper which he is supposed to edit, and has failed to get a kick. From his present high perch he barks again; and in this paragraph he gets the kick for which he has so long begged.

Mr. Morgan, of the county of Johnston, also arose to a question of personal privilege, saying that The Observer is not a friend of Bryan Democracy and that he desired the House to avail itself of the opportunity to say what it thought of the paper and its editor. We never heard of Mr. Morgan before and never expect to hear of him after this Legislature adjourns. What he says is of less consequence, if possible, than the chatter of Winston and Watts.

We understand, of course, and the public understands, the purpose of this little clamor. It is meant to discredit the Observer. We want to say to these cattle that it is beyond their power to either injure or annoy this paper. Its enemies have done their little best in this direction, throughout the year, and especially within the past year, with the result that it has more business than it ever had before and is stronger in every way. Chatter is behind it, the solid people of North Carolina are behind it, and as for the scurvy politicians, it snags its fingers in their faces and defies them.

This editorial would, however, be incomplete if it were not accompanied by the letter of Mr. Winston, of Bertie, to the negro solicitor, White, referred to above, and it could have no better ending than it has in the introduction here of a copy of the letter in question:

Winston, N. C., June, 1890.
Hon. Geo. H. White, Rocky Mount, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I regret that I cannot attend the judicial convention on account of pressing engagements. Please put in a word to secure my nomination for judge. While there is not much hope for an election, still the remote possibility of riding the district with you is a great pleasure.

Wishing you success,
I am, yours very truly,
(Signed) FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

AN OPEN CONFESSSION.

The Durham Herald says: "The term for which Th. O. H. White was appointed having expired, it is rather curious that the legislature did not abolish the office. Or may be it was white and not the office they were after."

Just the reverse, my friend. It was the office that was wanted and not White.—Raleigh Post.

The above needs no comment, and for the same reason they are persecuting the judges—not because they "violated the laws of North Carolina" but because they have some more hungry pets that must be cared for.

WHY DOESN'T HE ANSWER?

The following appeared in our issue of Feb. 21st, and it has not been answered up to this time:

"We asked the editor of the News and Observer last week to tell the people of North Carolina, as a matter of news, how much he and his had received at the hands of the Republican party. We have waited one whole week and he still hasn't answered. We again ask him the question, and hope this time he will not disappoint us; we also hope the editor of the News and Observer will not think we are impertinent in asking the question."

Public Building Bills.

Washington, March 3.—The Omnibus Public Building bill passed by both houses today carried the following increase:

Brunswick, Ga., \$5,000 to \$100,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Newport News, Va., \$100,000 to \$250,000; Tampa, Fla., \$250,000 to \$325,000; Winston, N. C., \$50,000 to \$60,000; Bristol, Tenn., \$50,000 to \$55,000; Columbus, Ga., \$150,000 to \$159,000.

Robbers at Lincolnton.

Rutherford, N. C., Feb. 28.—The safes in the stores of two firms and the postoffice at Lincolnton were blown open last night. The robbers made their escape on a stolen hand car. Something over \$2,000 was secured.

The total receipts of cotton on the Raleigh market during the month of February was 714. The amount for the corresponding month of last year was 1,698 bales. The prices for last month was about one cent more than January 1900.—News and Observer.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.

(Continued from First Page.)

tions, has displayed a spirit of partisanship that ought to put to blush the cheeks of every conservative citizen of North Carolina of whatsoever party.

In the elections of 1898 and 1900 thousands of colored men, as well as a number of white men, who were entitled to vote under our State constitution, were refused registration, and, as a result, a number of registrars were indicted under sections 5608-5610 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and some of them were charged with conspiracy. These cases are now pending in the United States district court for the western district. A number of bills were found subsequent to the last election, but on motion of the counsel for defense they were all continued until the spring term in order that partisan feeling might subside and thereby insure to them a fair and impartial trial. These men were indicted for denying to the citizen a right to which he was entitled under our State constitution and been indicted for violating the laws of the United States. They had no right to expect the aid of the people of North Carolina in the conduct of their trial, but in face of the fact that the bills upon which they had been arranged were found by a grand jury composed of leading Republicans, Populists, and Democrats, the legislature, during its present session, has passed a law which authorizes the governor to employ counsel to conduct their defense and to pay their attorney fees out of the funds in the State treasury. In the first instance, the Republican tax payers of the State are compelled to submit to the unlawful methods by which members of their party are denied their constitutional rights, and in the second instance, they are taxed to raise money with which to pay the attorney fees of the very men who robbed them of their rights. Here we have partisanship of the rankiest kind. I have never known any party to permit their greed for office to force them into such an uncompromising attitude before the American people. It only tends to show the character of the methods that are being employed in my State in order that a few Democrats may hold office. It is a blot upon the fair name of the State and places our people in a false attitude, because the majority of the people of North Carolina are honest, conservative, and law-abiding. The rank file of the Democratic party, in my humble opinion, are not in favor of the unjustifiable methods that are now being resorted to by the members of the State legislature in order to retain control of our affairs in the future.

While discussing this phase of the question I desire to call attention to another bill which has been introduced in the State legislature and which will, in all probability, become a law during its present session. The bill in question is as follows:

"Section 1. That chapter 16, volume 2, of the Code, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

"Section 2. That sections 47, 48, and 52 of chapter 1 of the laws of 1900, enacted at the adjourned session in June, 1900, be, and the same are hereby, amended by adding at the end of each of said sections the words: 'Provided, That no indictment shall be found or prosecution begun, or maintained, under the provisions of this section for any violation of the provisions of this act, unless such indictment be found or prosecution begun within thirty days after the alleged commission of such offense.'

"Section 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

Section 47 provides that any registrar or judge of election, or county canvasser or commissioner, register of deeds, clerk or chairman of county board of elections, who shall fail to make returns, or perform the duties required of him, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and that he shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$500.

Section 48 provides that if any chairman of the county board of elections, or other returning officer, shall willfully, or of malice, neglect to perform any duty, act, matter, or thing required or directed in this manner, and form in which such duty, act, matter, or thing is required to be performed in relation to the election, and returns thereon, that the person so fined shall be guilty of a felony and fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years.

Section 52 provides that any person who by force or violence shall break up or stay any election by assaulting the officers thereof, or depriving them of the ballot boxes, or by any other means, his aiders or abettors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and imprisoned not more than three months, and pay such fine as the court shall adjudge, not exceeding \$100. It also provides that if any person shall interrupt or disturb the registrar while engaged in the registration of voters, or the registrar of judges of election while engaged in holding the election, etc., he shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$50 or imprisoned more than thirty days.

These provisions were placed in the election law by a Democratic legislature and were referred to by speakers representing that party in the last campaign as an evidence of the fact that they were in favor of fair and honest election; but I am informed that a number of election officials have already been indicted in the State courts and that quite a number of prosecutions are in contemplation, and in order to shield their henchmen who have deliberately violated the law in order to secure the election of some of the men who now constitute our legislature.

As to the truthfulness of this statement I know nothing, but the defeated candidate, Hon. Jule Carr, is one of the most highly respected citizens of our State. He has done more to aid the benevolent institutions of the State than any other member of the Democratic party; and with the exception of Mr. Duke of Durham, I will say that he has done more in this line than any citizen in the State. He is an honored member of the Confederate Veterans' Association of the State, a majority of whom were exceedingly

ture it is openly proposed to wipe from the statute book by limitation all the provisions by which they can be indicted and punished.

They expend the money of the people of the State to defend those who violated the law for their sake and in consequence of which they are indicted in the United States court, but inasmuch as the State of North Carolina is a party to all prosecutions for violations of law or of offenses over which the State courts have jurisdiction, it seems that our Democratic friends have decided that the only way to protect their political associates who are liable to be convicted in the State courts for violating a law, which many of the present members of the legislature helped to enact, they deliberately decided to pass a general amnesty law, granting a pardon to this class of violators of the law. I can not understand why it is that our Democratic friends should be so anxious about the fate of those who have been indicted, because it is contended by them that they are innocent, and if such is the case they will no doubt be acquitted by a jury of their countrymen.

I have been appealed to by a number of Democrats to do what I could to induce the district attorney to nolle pro the various cases that are pending in the United States court; but I have declined to interfere in these cases, feeling, as I do, that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is intrusted to the courts, and that any interference on my part would be unwarranted. If these men are innocent they ought not to be convicted or punished; but if they are guilty, then they ought to be required to answer the charges upon which they are indicted in the State or Federal courts.

The enactment by the present general assembly of North Carolina of an honest election law will protect every citizen of the State in the enjoyment of his rights, and if such a law is enacted there will be few, if any, violations of the law in the future, and the necessity of indictments will cease. If such a statute is to be enacted, let its provisions be marked in every line with simplicity, for as the law demands obedience, its spirit and meaning should be brought within the intelligence of every citizen if obedience is expected.

The race question is a thing of the past in North Carolina. The colored man has never dominated the affairs of the white man in that State, and he is less inclined now than ever before to engage in political affairs.

The voting population of our State, according to the census of 1890, is as follows:

Total white vote, 233,650; total colored vote, 124,107; making an excess of white over colored voters of 109,543.

I am sure that the present census will show that there are not more than 95,000 colored voters in the State of North Carolina today, thousands of them having left the State since 1890. But this cry of white supremacy by the Democrats is hypocritical, calculated and intended to deceive the voters of the State.

I call attention to the fact that at the August election in 1900 in 48 counties in North Carolina, wherein one-fourth colored people and more, than one-half of the white people reside, the Republicans secured a majority of 3,168, and in 50 counties, wherein four-fifths of the colored voters reside and less than one-half the white people, the Democrats secured a majority of 57,140.

Before the last election in North Carolina the chairman of the Republican and Populist committees in a number of eastern counties submitted for appointment a list of names of white Populists and Republicans who were men of high character and standing; but the leaders of the so-called white-supremacy party refused to appoint them and appointed colored men in their stead.

Under our laws judges of election are vested with judicial functions, being empowered to issue warrants without warrants and to punish offenders in contempt, and here we have an instance wherein the so-called white-supremacy party furnished us an example of its inconsistency by appointing colored men to positions wherein they are authorized to exercise the functions of a judge.

There is no disposition on the part of the Republicans of North Carolina to keep alive race or sectional questions. The constitutional amendment which was adopted at the August election has passed out of the realm of politics, and it now becomes a question for the courts, and no one is inclined to interfere with an orderly consideration of the question, in the event that it should be presented to the proper tribunal for solution. We have at last reached a point where the living issues of the day ought to be considered by the people of North Carolina without having them obscured by matters that are calculated to create a prejudice in the minds of our people and which necessarily result in the indifferent consideration of all questions that vitally affect our welfare.

It affords me pleasure to say that the Democratic machine of North Carolina is no respecter of persons when the fate of any member of the inner circle is involved. There was a primary held in our State at the last general election for the selection of a candidate to be voted for for United Senator, and it is boldly charged by some of the best Democrats in the State that the result was secured by fraudulent and corrupt methods.

As to the truthfulness of this statement I know nothing, but the defeated candidate, Hon. Jule Carr, is one of the most highly respected citizens of our State. He has done more to aid the benevolent institutions of the State than any other member of the Democratic party; and with the exception of Mr. Duke of Durham, I will say that he has done more in this line than any citizen in the State. He is an honored member of the Confederate Veterans' Association of the State, a majority of whom were exceedingly

The Chief Justice of Samoa Says
Peruna Is the Very Best Catarrh Cure.

Court Room Scene where Judge Chambers maintained the Supremacy of the United States in Samoa. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Chief Justice Chambers says the following of Peruna:

"I have tried one bottle of Peruna, and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers who are in need of a good medicine. I can recommend it as one of the very best remedies for catarrh."

W. L. Chambers.

A tonic is a medicine that gives tone to some part of the system. There are different kinds of tonics, but the tonic most needed in this country, where catarrh is so prevalent, is a tonic that operates on the mucous membranes.

Peruna is a tonic to the mucous membranes of the whole body. It gives tone to the capillary circulation which constitutes these delicate membranes.

Hon. J. E. Macfar, recent postmaster at Porto Rico, in a letter from 1417 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C. says:

"As a native born Cuban, serving as postmaster in Porto Rico, I contracted yellow fever and have been suffering from the ill effects of that dreadful disease since my return home. I was advised by a friend to use Peruna and I can speak in the highest terms of your remarkable medicine. I feel like a new man and shall take pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted. It is a fine tonic, and is in every way a wonderful medicine. Peruna has become of national importance."

It has the record of the greatest catarrh remedy of the age.

Peruna is a specific in its operation upon the mucous membrane. It is a tonic that strikes at the root of all catarrhal affections. It gives tone to the minute blood vessels and the terminal nerve fibres. Catarrh cannot exist long where Peruna is used intelligently. Peruna seeks out catarrh in all the hidden parts of the body.

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free catarrh book.

anxious to secure his election, but he could not stem the tide which for the present seems to be irresistible, and he shared the fate of those who have dared to incur the displeasure of the ring.

The present legislature has shown a disposition to legislate so as to dishearten rather than to encourage the many industrial enterprises that are being developed throughout our section and without which there is no hope for us in the future. The time is ripe for the organization of a movement on the part of those who desire to secure the upbuilding of our State and the development of our wonderful resources. We have all the natural advantages necessary to make North Carolina one of the richest States in the Union, but we can never expect to place her in that position to which she is so justly entitled until the conservative business men and the farmers come together with a determination to labor for the attainment of that end.

THURSDAY.

The following new bills were introduced:

Senate—The bill to abolish the Fayetteville dispensary passed the Senate but will have to be acted on in the House.

To regulate the employment of counsel by State institutions. Judiciary Committee.

To provide for the payment of certain indebtedness of the State Normal College and make appropriation for that institution.

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Sec. 3. That all laws and clauses of laws enacted since the first of January, 1890, granting pensions to any particular individual named therein, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That no inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, nor any person who was a deserter or who receives a pension from any other State or the United States shall be entitled to a pension under this act.

Sec. 5. That all ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors who have become totally blind since the war, or who lost their sight or both hands or both feet in the Confederate service shall receive from the public treasury \$120 a year, to be paid monthly by the clerk of the Superior Court of their respective counties, as provided in the public laws 1879, chapter 193, and amendment thereto in chapter 341 of the laws of 1883, and chap 619 of the laws of 1899.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. The following amendment is made to section 1:

"If the fund collected from the special pension tax in any year should be insufficient to pay in full the aforesaid pensions, then and in that event the State Treasurer shall pay said pension out of the general fund of the State treasury. 'Provided, however, that in no year shall the total amount paid for pensions exceed two hundred thousand dollars.'"

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Patterson—Relating to the boundary line between Robeson and Scotland counties.

By Mr. Brittain—An act relating to the stock law in Randolph county.

By Mr. Nicholson—To prohibit the sale of liquor in certain localities in Beaufort county.

By Mr. Rountree—To prevent the sale of liquor in certain localities in Brunswick county.

By Mr. Sewart—An act to authorize the commissioners of Harnett county to issue bonds for the Cape Fear Railway.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

The following bills passed their third reading:

For the relief of Ex-servant H. C. Kearney of Franklin county, allowing him to collect arrears of tax as from 1893 to 1900.

Amending the charter of the town of Wadesboro, Anson county, giving the mayor authority to work violations on the roads.

To increase the county commissioners of Gaston county.

An act to establish stock laws in certain sections of Pitt county.

To create the State Board of Embalmers of North Carolina. To be composed of five members to be appointed by the State Board of Health and to go into effect July 2, 1901.

A bill authorizing the board of county commissioners of Madison county to levy a special tax.

record such list in a book to be provided for that purpose by the county commissioners, which book shall be open to the public.

8. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff to account for all such poll taxes as he returns in such list as having been paid to him.

4. Any sheriff who includes in such return and list the name of any person who at the time of return shall not have actually paid such poll tax in cash shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned in the State's prison not to exceed ten years.

5. It shall be unlawful for any person to pay for another the poll tax required by law, and any person doing so shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisoned not to exceed 5 years in the State's prison, or not less than six months in jail.

The act is effective after July 1, 1902.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

Senate bill in behalf of John W. Stamey and W. W. Stringfield, resolution to pay expenses of contested election case.

Act to prevent fishing for perch with seines or nets in certain parts of New River in Onslow county.

Act to pay certain claims concerning shell fish industry in North Carolina.

Act to place certain portions of Cleveland and Burke counties under stock law.

Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors in Fender county.

FRIDAY.

Senate—The Alexander bill relating to a highway commission and public roads, ferries, bridges and fords, passed final reading, but it was amended in such a vital manner that it will fall far short of its author's original intentions.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

In reference to the stock law in Johnston county. Corporations commission.

To improve the quality of garden seed sold in North Carolina and prevent fraud in sale of same.

To revise the election laws of N. Carolina. Committee on election laws.

To encourage the establishment of libraries in rural districts. Education Committee.

PASSED FINAL READING.

To establish a liquor dispensary at the town of Winton, Bertie county.

Authorizing Mecklenburg county to issue bonds to improve public roads of that county.

Authorizing Macon county to levy a special tax.

Authorizing Nash county to levy a special tax.

To prevent live stock from running at large in certain portions of Wayne county.

To authorize commissioners of Caswell county to levy special tax.

To authorize commissioners of Franklin county to levy a special tax.

To authorize Transylvania county to levy a special tax.

To enlarge and amend the charter of the town of Scotland Neck.

To authorize election in Guilford to authorize issue of bonds for public road improvements.

To prevent live stock from running at large in certain portions of Wayne county.

(Continued on Third Page)

BLOOD DISEASES

can be cured only by a complete system of treatment which neutralizes and drives out all of the poison and at the same time builds up the general health of the patient. Dr. Hathaway's method of treating the different stages of this disease stops the outward signs at once and quickly brings about a permanent cure of every portion of the body affected, and all this in such a way that the patient does not need to isolate himself or give up his business, nor does he suffer for the balance of his life from malnutrition or any other deleterious action of administered drugs.

The patient is simply made again a perfectly well, sound man, with all danger of transmitting the disease removed.

Dr. Hathaway also treats with the same guarantee of success, Loss of Manly Vigor, and other chronic diseases of men, including all Kidney and Urinary and Sexual Disorders, Varicocele, Stricture, etc.

Dr. Hathaway's new sixty-four page book, treating fully of all the diseases which he treats and telling of his method, together with a great deal of valuable information which will help anyone to examine his own condition, will be sent FREE on application, as will also carefully prepared self-examination blanks.

The outward signs at once and quickly brings about a permanent cure of every portion of the body affected, and all this in such a way that the patient does not need to isolate himself or give up his business, nor does he suffer for the balance of his life from malnutrition or any other deleterious action of administered drugs.

The patient is simply made again a perfectly well, sound man, with all danger of transmitting the disease removed.

Dr. Hathaway also treats with the same guarantee of success, Loss of Manly Vigor, and other chronic diseases of men, including all Kidney and Urinary and Sexual Disorders, Varicocele, Stricture, etc.

Dr. Hathaway's new sixty-four page book, treating fully of all the diseases which he treats and telling of his method, together with a great deal of valuable information which will help anyone to examine his own condition, will be sent FREE on application, as will also carefully prepared self-examination blanks.

The outward signs at once and quickly brings about a permanent cure of every portion of the body affected, and all this in such a way that the patient does not need to isolate himself or give up his business, nor does he suffer for the balance of his life from malnutrition or any other deleterious action of administered drugs.

The patient is simply made again a perfectly well, sound man, with all danger of transmitting the disease removed.

Dr. Hathaway also treats with the same guarantee of success, Loss of Manly Vigor, and other chronic diseases of men, including all Kidney and Urinary and Sexual Disorders, Varicocele, Stricture, etc.

Dr. Hathaway's new sixty-four page book, treating fully of all the diseases which he treats and telling of his method, together with a great deal of valuable information which will help anyone to examine his own condition, will be sent FREE on application, as will also carefully prepared self-examination blanks.

29 N. "D" South Broad Street
Atlanta, Ga.

The Leading Weekly in North

Carolina.

The Farmer and Mechanic's

Paper.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF INTEREST FROM ALL

PARTS OF THE STATE

AND FROM ALL

OVER THE

COUNTRY.

For Single Subscrip-

tion One Year, \$1.

OUR GRAND CLUB RATE.

Send us Five cash Subscrip-

tions, and we will send you

the Paper one year Free; or

if you are already a Subscri-

ber we will move up your

date one year.

Home & Farm</

THE CAUCASIAN

Established, N. C., March 7, 1901.

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

In the cases of the State vs. Board of Commissioners of Wake county for a claim of \$6,000, the jury on Tuesday night reached a verdict that the commissioners are due the State \$731.69.

John E. Sells, a well known member of New York, has assigned Mr. Sells as President of the American Cotton Company, American T. & F. Co. and other large corporations.

The general offices of the S. & A. R. R. Co. have been moved to Richmond, Va., and will be removed to Richmond on the 1st of July. This will add 1,000 people to Richmond's population.

The rice growers of Louisiana and Texas have decided to expend \$200,000 in exploiting the value and use of rice at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., while the Southern Pacific Railway will expend \$5,000 on a book showing the Northern rice, how to cook rice.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY RETAINS FORMER CABINET.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate without dissent referred to Committee. Washington, March 5.—The Senate, in executive session, today confirmed the following presidential nominations, retaining the members of Mr. McKinley's cabinet: John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury; Elihu Root, of New York, to be Secretary of War; John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney General; Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster General; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture. The nominations were confirmed without being referred to a committee.

WILL NEVER CONQUER THE BOERS.

An American Officer Serving With General De Lauro's Staff. London, March 5.—Mr. W. E. King, of Atlanta, Ga., who says he was formerly a lieutenant in the Nineteenth regiment in the New York State National Guard while in Cuba, has just returned to London from South Africa, after for more than a year as aide de camp to General De Lauro, the Boer commander, whom he left January 29th. To the Associated Press Mr. King said: "When I left General De Lauro, the Boers had 21,000 men in the field and sufficient small arm ammunition to last four years. I am going to the continent to assist in the endeavor to get more Krupp guns and shells. This morning I received a telegram from Colonel Dubois, dated Paris, saying, 'Good news from South Africa.' "The British will never beat the Boers. Rumors of surrender are absurd. General Louis Botha is generally misinterpreted; but even if he were to surrender, that would not entail the surrender of the other commanders.

COLD STEEL OR DEATH.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. L. B. Hunt of Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure Mrs. Hunt of her troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at all druggists.

DARING CRIME IN ATLANTA.

Search for Negro Who Attacked White Woman in Her Home. Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Mrs. C. A. Buchanan, who resides at 95 Spring Street, in the heart of a prominent residential section of the city and within two blocks of the governor's mansion, was the victim this morning of an outrage which has caused much excitement in Atlanta. Mrs. Buchanan was compelled, at the point of a pistol, by a burly negro to give him all the money in the house and cook breakfast for him. The negro then bound Mrs. Buchanan to a bed and set fire to her clothes. Her screams brought assistance and she was rescued before being badly burned. About noon Mrs. Buchanan was released into a comatose state, and has been unable to identify the assailant or recognize her friends around her bedside. The attending physicians consider her condition critical. Intense excitement exists throughout the city and should the negro be caught and identified, it is believed the greatest police and military protection will be necessary to protect him from violence.

A MONSTER DEVIL FISH.

Destroying its victim, is a type of Constatation. The power of this monstrous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25c at all druggists.

Observation Tower at Fort Caswell.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 28.—Bids were opened at the United States army engineer's office here this afternoon for the construction of an observation tower to be built at Fort Caswell in connection with the motor and battery work there. Nine concerns put in bids. The lowest was that of the North Pennsylvania Iron Company.

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from Second Page.)

ing at large in certain territory in Pitt county, and to enlarge the stock law territory of that county.

To extend the stock law territory in Franklin county.

To punish drunkenness as a misdemeanor at Haw River, Alamance county.

To amend chapter 198, acts 1899, in reference to Confederate soldiers and widows.

To protect game in Bertie county.

To prohibit hunting of game on lands of another in Orange county without owner's consent.

To provide for appointment of board of examiners to visit State institutions, report their needs and recommend appropriations, etc.

Amended by Mr. Ward so as to substitute the legislature for the Governor and have the board report to the legislature. Passed and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

To incorporate the Durham and Raleigh electric railway company.

To establish a State board of education.

Relating to the Treasury of Beaufort county.

To pay certain claims concerning the shell fish commission of North Carolina.

Asking Congress to appropriate \$200 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Indian chief Junauska.

To regulate and control the sale of intoxicating liquors in Rowan county.

To pay John F. Foster \$186, amt he claims due by the shell fish commission of North Carolina.

To prohibit the use of four wheel flat cars on railroads, Unfavorable report tabled.

House.—The bill to abolish the Fayetteville dispensary, which passed the Senate, was defeated in the House.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

Mr. Travis.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fuels.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

of a misdemeanor and shall be fined or imprisoned or both; also makes it the duty of the mayor to issue warrant in such cases and if he shall refuse to do so in any case where there is probable cause he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4 provides for a penalty of \$500 to be recovered by suit in the superior court to be indicted on the person committing any of the offenses mentioned in this section of the Code—one-half thereof to go to the person bringing the suit and one-half to the school fund of the county.

House.—New bills were introduced as follows:

An act to protect game in Mecklenburg county.

An act to allow citizens of Gaston county to express their will as to moving the court house.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

A Great Day in Washington City.—The City Packed With Visitors.—A Rainy Day.

Mr. McKinley was for the second time, inaugurated President of the United States, on Monday, the 4th inst. The day was rainy, but the air mild and pleasant.

The President took the oath of office on a handsomely decorated stand at the east front of the capitol, in the presence of 40,000 people. Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath. The military display was the grandest ever witnessed in Washington. A single feature was a salutation of native Porto Rican soldiers.

At night the inaugural ball was held in the auditorium of the Pension office, with President and Mrs. McKinley leading the grand march.

The ball room was decorated at an expense of \$45,000 and a brilliancy was furnished by 15,000 electric lights.

CATARH CAN BE CURED.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Halls Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Halls Family Pills are the best.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER.

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Buckle's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Blisters, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

TURNER'S ALMANAC

FREE!!!

Any Person who will send us

a New Cash Subscriber,

or any Old Subscriber who

will pay up to date

and renew his Subscription,

we will send

Turner's 1901 Almanac

FREE!!!

TURNER'S ALMANAC is a

valuable State Publication. It

answers any question as to our

Official State Government, Public

Works, Institutions, the

Courts, Events of the Past Year

the Deaths of Prominent Citizens,

and a great many things

relating to the Farm, Garden

and Household.

The retail price of the Almanac is Ten Cents.

Address,

CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States: At Selma, N. C., Feb. 27, 1900, one keg corn whiskey, about 5 gallons, of Jackson Rains.

At New Hill, N. C., March 3, 1900, one keg corn whiskey, about 5 gallons, of J. J. Johnson.

At Clayton, N. C., March 5, 1900, one keg corn whiskey, about 10 gallons, of B. H. Yelvington.

At Benson, N. C., Jan'y 31, 1901, 2 kegs corn whiskey, 9 gallons, of W. J. McDonald.

At Warthage, N. C., Feb. 5, 1901, one 100 lb. power boiler, one 100 and one 135 gallon copper still, fermenters, etc., 184 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

At Roxboro, N. C., Feb. 18, 1901, one 100 lb. power boiler, one 100 and one 135 gallon copper still, fermenters, etc., 184 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

At Roxboro, N. C., Feb. 18, 1901, one bay horse, one one-horse wagon and harness, 8 kegs, 80 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

At Roxboro, N. C., Feb. 18, 1901, one bay horse, one one-horse wagon and harness, 8 kegs, 80 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

At Roxboro, N. C., Feb. 18, 1901, one bay horse, one one-horse wagon and harness, 8 kegs, 80 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

At Roxboro, N. C., Feb. 18, 1901, one bay horse, one one-horse wagon and harness, 8 kegs, 80 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

